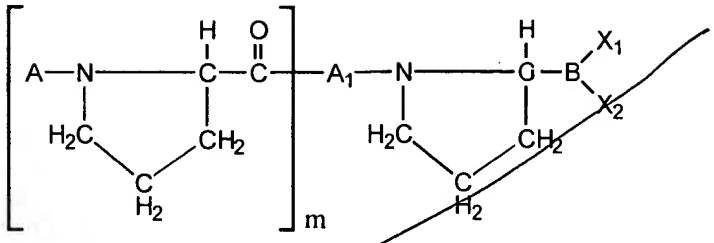


wherein m is an integer between 0 and 10, inclusive; A and A_1 are L- or D-amino acid residues; A in each repeating bracketed unit can be a different amino acid residue; the C bonded to B is in the L-configuration; the bonds between A and N, A_1 and C, and between A_1 and N are peptide bonds; and each X_1 and X_2 is, independently, a hydroxyl group or a group capable of being hydrolyzed to a hydroxyl group in aqueous solution at physiological pH.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the abnormal mammalian cell proliferation is manifested as a tumor.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the condition is further characterized by the presence of reactive stromal fibroblasts.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the abnormal mammalian cell proliferation is in epithelial cells.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the abnormal mammalian cell proliferation is selected from the group consisting of a carcinoma, a sarcoma, and a melanoma.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the condition is a metastasis of epithelial origin.

7. (Previously Once Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the condition is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, colorectal cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, kidney cancer, lung cancer, melanoma and fibrosarcoma.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the condition is selected from the group consisting of bone and connective tissue sarcomas.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is otherwise free of symptoms calling for hemopoietic stimulation.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the agent is administered in combination with surgery to remove an abnormal proliferative cell mass.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the agent is administered to a patient who has had surgery to remove an abnormal proliferative cell mass.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the agent is administered in combination with an anti-cancer compound.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the agent is targeted to a tumor.

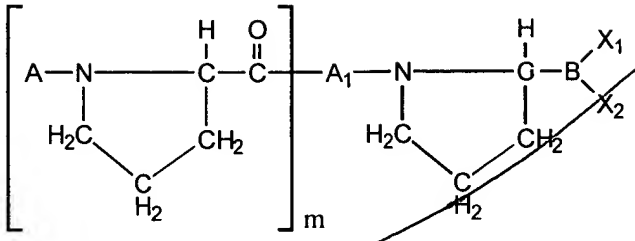
16. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject has normal hemopoietic activity.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is HIV negative.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the agent is Val-boro-Pro.

19. (Twice Amended) A method for inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject having a condition characterized by abnormal mammalian cell proliferation comprising:

administering to a subject in need of such treatment, a compound selected from the group consisting of an anti-angiogenic compound and an anti-cancer compound, and an agent, in an amount effective to inhibit angiogenesis in an abnormal proliferative cell mass, wherein the agent is a compound of Formula II

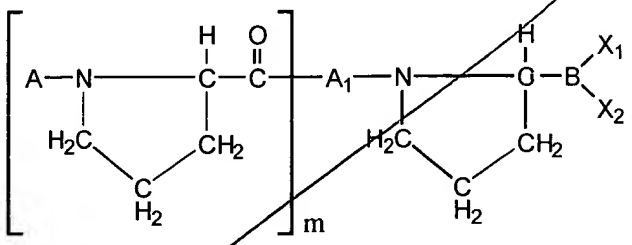


wherein m is an integer between 0 and 10, inclusive; A and A_1 are L- or D-amino acid residues; A in each repeating bracketed unit can be a different amino acid residue; the C bonded to B is in the L-configuration; the bonds between A and N, A_1 and C, and between A_1 and N are peptide bonds; and each X_1 and X_2 is, independently, a hydroxyl group or a group capable of being hydrolyzed to a hydroxyl group in aqueous solution at physiological pH.

31. The method of claim 19, wherein the agent is administered in combination with an anti-angiogenic compound.

36. (Twice Amended) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

an agent of Formula II



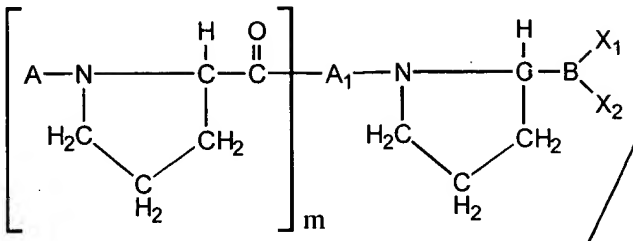
wherein m is an integer between 0 and 10, inclusive; A and A_1 are L- or D-amino acid residues; A in each repeating bracketed unit can be a different amino acid residue; the C bonded to B is in the L-configuration; the bonds between A and N, A_1 and C, and between A_1 and N are peptide bonds; and each X_1 and X_2 is, independently, a hydroxyl group or a group capable of being hydrolyzed to a hydroxyl group in aqueous solution at physiological pH,

at least one other anti-cancer compound, and

a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

37. (Twice Amended) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

an agent of Formula II



C3

wherein m is an integer between 0 and 10, inclusive; A and A_1 are L- or D-amino acid residues; A in each repeating bracketed unit can be a different amino acid residue; the C bonded to B is in the L-configuration; the bonds between A and N, A_1 and C, and between A_1 and N are peptide bonds; and each X_1 and X_2 is, independently, a hydroxyl group or a group capable of being hydrolyzed to a hydroxyl group in aqueous solution at physiological pH,

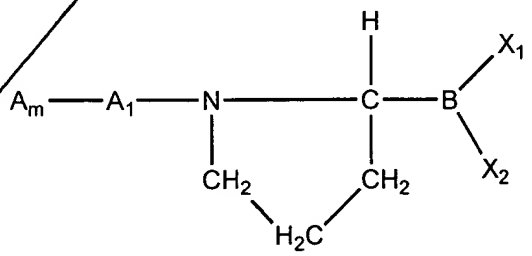
at least one other anti-angiogenic compound, and

a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

38. (New) A method for treating a subject having a condition characterized by an abnormal mammalian cell proliferation, comprising:

administering to a subject in need of such treatment, a compound selected from the group consisting of an anti-angiogenic compound and an anti-cancer compound, and an agent, in an amount effective to inhibit the proliferation, wherein the agent is a compound of Formula II

C4

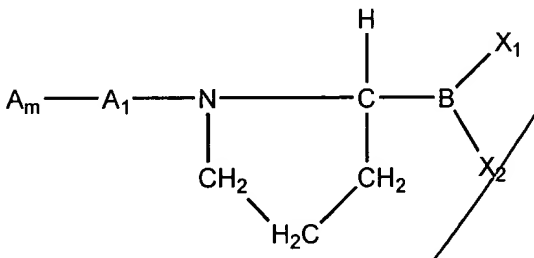


wherein m is an integer between 0 and 10, inclusive; A and A_1 are L- or D-amino acid residues; and each X_1 and X_2 is independently a hydroxyl group or a group capable of being hydrolyzed to a hydroxyl group in aqueous solution at physiological pH, and

wherein the condition is further characterized by the presence of reactive stromal fibroblasts.

39. (New) A method for treating a subject having a condition characterized by an abnormal mammalian cell proliferation, comprising:

administering to a subject in need of such treatment, a compound selected from the group consisting of an anti-angiogenic compound and an anti-cancer compound, and an agent, in an amount effective to inhibit the proliferation, wherein the agent is a compound of Formula II



wherein m is an integer between 0 and 10, inclusive; A and A_1 are L- or D-amino acid residues; and each X_1 and X_2 is independently a hydroxyl group or a group capable of being hydrolyzed to a hydroxyl group in aqueous solution at physiological pH, and

wherein the condition is selected from the group consisting of bone and connective tissue sarcomas.

40. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein m in Formula II is zero.

41. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein A_1 is selected from the group consisting of valine, lysine, proline and alanine.

42. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein A and A_1 are L- or D- isomers of naturally occurring amino acid residues.

43. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein m in Formula II is zero.

44. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein A_1 is selected from the group consisting of valine, lysine, proline, and alanine.